

3. REGIONAL AND EMERGING NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

[Related topics: 1.6, 1.22, 1.26, 1.27, 1.28, 1.33, 1.37, 2.2, 2.8, 2.11, 2.21, 4.23, 4.48, 5.8, 5.36, 5.38]

Transregional Security Issues

3.1 Conduct a regional stability and stabilization assessment.

- Define a region (sub-national, nation, trans-national, multinational) that is subject to instability/failure.
- Specify the severity and extent of the consequences of failure to United States security interests.
- Identify a range of intervention policies/programs/tools and technologies that could increase stability and delay, defer, or prevent failure.
- Identify stakeholders, including state and non-state actors, IGOs, NGOs, and their likely reactions to stabilization efforts, willingness to accept constructive roles in that process, or likelihood to oppose efforts at stabilization.
- Specify DoD roles and DoD partnership roles (interagency and international) in regional stabilization.

POC: Dr James Smith, INSS, 719-333-2717

Priority: 1

Key Terms: failed states, failing states, regional instability, regional stabilization, RSAT (Regional Stabilization Assessment Team), non-state actor, IGO, NGO

3.2 Examine the transition from combat operations to post combat/stability operations.

- Interagency operations: How can we operationalize the strategic level work being done for the reconstruction and support office?
- What are the potential impacts on US force structure (manning equipment, training and resourcing) of the increased emphasis on stability and reconstruction operations?
- What should troop density be in stability and reconstruction operations?
- What is the continuing utility of the phasing construct for designing campaigns?
- How can we define victory in the aftermath of decisive operations to convince the enemy to accept defeat?
- What lessons for post-war stabilization and counter-insurgency can we learn from constabulary models?
- What skill sets are required when the military is forced to conduct stability operations?

POC: LTC Richard Lacquement, OSD (Policy), 703-697-3915

Priority: 1

Key terms: combat operations, stability operations, US force structure, troop density, counter-insurgency, post-war stabilization

3.3 Determine considerations for overseas basing strategies.

- What are cultural factors and impacts/
- How do we address traditional allies versus new cooperative partners?

- How does DoD ensure US forces access during peacetime and contingency operations? How should US forces determine where they should place permanent bases?
- Assess the viability of the concept of cooperative security locations (CSL), and compare them against forward operating sites (FOS).
- Assess interagency funding and ownership issues.

POC: Fernando Manrique, AF/A5XX, 703-697-9601

Priority: 1

Key Terms: overseas basing strategies, traditional allies, cooperative partners, interagency issues

3.4 Examine cultural understanding in planning military operations.

- Assess Effects-Based Approaches in a Cross-Cultural Environment.
- What are the cultural considerations within IO?
- Should military recruitment deliberately target first generation foreigners for regional experience/expertise?
- Assess service related cultural training programs (i.e.: IAS, FAO).

POC: Lt Col Fernando Manrique, AF/A5XX, 703-697-9601

Priority: 1

Key Terms: culture, foreign area officers, international affairs specialists

3.5 Examine the foundations and endurance of US military predominance.

- Identify the political, economic, technological, social, and operational foundations of contemporary US military power.
- What role does US military predominance play in contributing to or detracting from international stability?
- How do other countries view US military predominance?
- Identify and analyze potential threats (internal/external) to US military power.
- What impact would the loss of US military predominance have on the US world role?
- What strategies could the US pursue to extend US military dominance?

POC: Col William “Eric” Herr, SAF/IAG, 703-588-8972

Priority: 1

Key terms: military power, military capability, threat environment, US role in the world

3.6 Evaluate the role of radical Islam in the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. (See also topic 3.25)

- Assess the socioeconomic, religious, and demographic factors that contribute to the development of radical Islam.
- Assess the compatibility of radical Islam and democracy in the region.
- Explore the impact of radical Islam on stability in the identified regions.
- Examine the implications of US military presence upon radical Islam.
- Evaluate the effect of US operations in Iraq on the development of radical Islam.

POC: Dr. Ruth Beitler, USMA, 845-938-3999, DSN 688-3999

Priority: 1

Key terms: radical Islam, force protection, religion, democracy

3.7 Evaluate the ability of the United States to effectively integrate national security policy and strategy across the necessary range of agencies.

- Is there an increasing requirement for interagency integration? Why?
- Analyze how the US national security structure integrates global strategy and policy with key nations.
 - Contrast how the US integrates strategy and policy with long-time allies like Great Britain, with how it does so for “coalitions of the willing.”
 - Formulate a framework for understanding the future dynamics of national policy integration and apply that framework to formulate US international integration policy.
- Analyze how US national security agencies integrate global strategy and policy with one another.
 - Is a new PDD-56 needed? Was PDD-56 successful?
 - Can interagency integration policy transcend administrations or must it always be contingent?
 - What models can be applied to understand and improve interagency integration?
 - Should there be one regional division standard (e.g., Unified Command Plan) for the US government? If so, which current model provides the best universal regional standard, and if not, what strengths derive from multiple agency standards?
- Analyze how key DoD agencies integrate strategy and policy with one another.
 - Consider issues such as jointness, relations between COCOMs, relations between JFCOM and the services and other combatant commanders, integration of efforts in the GWOT.

POC: Col William “Eric” Herr, SAF/IAG, 703-588-8972

Priority: 1

Key terms: integration, strategy, policy, interagency, PDD-56, multinational, joint

3.8 How can the DoD enhance the process of building security relationships/ partner capabilities with other countries?

- How does the US assure allies and friends of its commitment to their security?
- How does the US dissuade future military competition? What are some meaningful historical analogies of dissuasion?
- How can the effectiveness of various security assistance tools such as IMET, Subject Matter Expert Exchange, FMS, multilateral exercises, counterpart visits, etc., be measured?
- What is the capabilities gap in each AOR?
- Building partner capability. What kinds of things in the AF do we need to build partnerships for?
- What is the capability gap in each particular region?

- Focuses on coalition building within a region. Capabilities should take care of themselves.

POC: Col William “Eric” Herr, SAF/IAG, 703-588-8972

Priority: 1

Key terms: security relationships, IMET, Subject Matter Expert Exchange, FMS, multilateral

3.9 Evaluate military lessons-learned programs.

- Examine military’s lessons-learned programs: CALL, A5XL, JSAFTC, JCOA-LL.
- Examine internal Army divisions programs for passing lessons from Iraq.
- How do these programs address/capture the role of culture in military operations?

POC: Dr. Jeff Larsen, SAIC, 719-637-8740 X293 / Dr. Brent Talbot, USAFA, 719-333-9425

Priority: 2

Key terms: lessons learned, culture

3.10 Evaluate the Defense Department’s goal of increasing language proficiency and cultural awareness, and propose alternatives.

- Explore alternatives to language training for incoming personnel, such as recruiting people who are already bi-lingual and/or consider immersion programs.
- Consider cultural aspects; language is a means to understand a culture but not the only means, listening and reading skills are key (e.g., soon Chinese will be the most prevalent language on the internet).
- How do you prioritize it in relation to time away from operational proficiency/skills? What are the incentive structures to encourage learning difficult, but critical, languages such as Arabic, Chinese, etc.? How not to turn it into a “checkbox” structure.
- How do you develop a military language and cultural infrastructure flexible enough to adapt to conflict anywhere on the globe?
- How do you develop a system to bring first generation Americans from other cultures into the military/DOD?
- How is language capability currently assessed and prioritized?
- What is the status of regional studies in academia and what contribution can it make to language proficiency and cultural awareness?
- What languages and cultures should we concentrate on? Are some more critical than others? How should DoD prioritize and incentivize the study of foreign languages and cultures?

POC: Lt Col Fernando Manrique, AF/A5XX, 703-697-9601

Priority: 2

Key terms: language proficiency, cultural awareness, regional studies

3.11 Could regional security arrangements supplement or replace the UN security responsibilities?

- Analyze the evolving role of the UN Security Council.
- What are the security ramifications for the US?
- What ways can regional security arrangements work with UN?

POC: Dr. Brent Talbot, USAFA, 719-333-9425

Priority: 2

Key terms: UN, UN Security Council, bilateral, multilateral

3.12 Examine foreign perceptions of the United States.

- Do foreign perceptions impact US national security, and if so, how?
- Does an opinion-shaping strategy require region or nation-specific modifications?
- Develop a military component for a strategy countering resentment of the United States.
- Assess the US military's influence on foreign perceptions of America.
- What should the military's role be in perception management?

POC: Dr. Thomas Sherlock, USMA, 845-938-2864, DSN 688-2864

Priority: 2

Key terms: foreign perception of America, perception management

3.13 Examine the role of civilian-military teams in stability operations.

- Conduct research on historical and current models for civilian and military integration in stability operations.
- Examine efforts in the past such as CORDS in Vietnam, efforts in the Balkans, and PRTs in Afghanistan and Iraq.
- Assess effectiveness and make recommendations for appropriate ways to organize and operate civilian and military teams.

POC: LTC Richard Lacquement, OSD (Policy), 703-697-3915

Priority: 2

Key terms: stability operations, past efforts, civilian and military teams

3.14 Address exercises and experimentation in stability operations.

- How can stability operations be better incorporated into training, particularly into exercises and experiments?
- Mission readiness exercises: short-term focus
- Concept experimentation
- How to incorporate stability operations activities across the board into simulations.

POC: LTC Richard Lacquement, OSD (Policy), 703-697-3915

Priority: 2

Key terms: exercise and experimentation, mission readiness, simulations, training

3.15 Examine preemptive/preventive war as a declaratory strategy.

- Describe the role of preemptive/preventive war in US strategic documents (e.g., National Security Strategy, National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, and National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, National Defense Strategy, and National Military Strategy).
- Analyze historical precedents.
- Assess congressional, domestic, and foreign reactions.
- Examine the impact of US policy on the WMD programs of key actors.
- Recommend changes to the policy and strategy.

POC: Dr. Brent Talbot, USAFA/DFMI, 719-333-9425

Priority: 3

Key terms: strategy, preemption, preventive war, strategic communication

3.16 Evaluate and examine the impact of the DOD force transformation strategy and policy.

- Assess the analytic foundations for DOD's force transformation vision.
- Assess DOD's transformation objectives, imperatives, resources and constraints.
- Examine the relative role of the services in force transformation.
- Assess congressional and allied reactions to DOD's transformation vision.
- Assess alternative approaches, their analytic foundations, and their objectives.
- Recommend adjustments in vision, strategy, and policy.

POC: Mr. Forrest Waller, SAIC, 703-415-3335

Priority: 3

Key terms: transformation, strategy, change management

Middle East

3.17 Assess the impact of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) on future US military operations.

- OIF illuminated seams in planning between CENTCOM and EUCOM. Examine ways to minimize operational differences in cases where conflicts affect multiple AORs.
- How did the role of the Joint Staff in operational planning change from the 1990s to OIF?
- What can be done to avoid the large scale insurgency problem experienced after the completion of major combat operations in Operation Iraqi Freedom? Assess post-conflict (Phase IV) planning/interagency cooperation. How responsive was CENTCOM to outside (e.g., State Department, OSD) influence?
- Evaluate the military problems of Iraqi occupation, including issues such as proper equipment, training, and disposition of US forces.
- What long-term professional education programs and oversight processes should be put in place to assist the new Iraqi armed forces in developing civil-military relations to promote democratic governance?

- How can other regional actors help stabilize Iraq?
- Assess possible roles for the United Nations and other international organizations in stabilization operations in Iraq; what can be done to make such a transition more likely?

POC: Dr. Brent Talbot, USAFA/DFMI, 719-333-9425

Priority: 1

Key terms: OIF, CENTCOM, EUCOM, military intervention, civil-military relations, Phase IV operations

3.18 Assess US policy toward Iran including goals, strategy, and the way ahead.

- How might the United States engage Iran, diplomatically, culturally, and economically?
- How can military strategy and public diplomacy interact to affect US relations with Iran?
- How threatening are Iran's WMD development and terrorism sponsorship, and what actions should the United States and international community take to deter, prevent, or preempt the development and possible use of WMD?
- What circumstances might result in US military involvement in Iran; what would be the second and third order effects of US military action?
- How would US policy be impacted by an Israeli first strike on the Iranian nuclear program?

POC: Dr. Ruth Beitler, USMA, 845-938-3999, DSN 688-3999

Priority: 1

Key terms: Iran, WMD, terrorism, public diplomacy

3.19 Assess the changing dynamics of Gulf security.

- How would relations between the Gulf States and Iran change should Iran develop nuclear weapons?
 - Potential spread of weapons of mass destruction
- Would Iran achieving nuclear threshold drive other states to go nuclear?
- Implications for the US? Implications for NPT?
- Assess the potential role of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as a regional security institution.
- Should US forces have permanent bases in the Gulf region, or should they return to the over-the-horizon basing policy of the pre-1991 Gulf War environment?
- Define the regional implications of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and assess the capacity of the United States to exercise leverage in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- Would other states follow Iran's nuclear ambitions?

POC: Dr. Brent Talbot, USAFA/DFMI, 719-333-9425

Priority: 1

Key terms: Persian Gulf, Middle East, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), US basing, Israeli-Palestinian conflict

Europe

3.20 What is Russia's role in the emerging Eurasian security environment?

- How has Russia reacted to NATO enlargement and to the deployment of NATO forces to new members in Central and Eastern Europe? How will future Russian security policies affect NATO decision making?
- Evaluate Russia's relationship to the European Union.
- Evaluate Russia's relationship to China.
- Analyze Russia's participation in the US-led global war on terrorism.
 - Assess the Russian national security concept in light of the war on terrorism.
 - Is Russia committed to cooperation with the US in the war on terrorism?
 - How has the war in Chechnya influenced Russian-American efforts in the war on terrorism?
- How do Russian domestic politics affect its national security policy?
- Has the US reduced its strategic interest in Russia? Evaluate Russia's relationship with the US.

POC: Dr. Thomas Sherlock, USMA, 845-938-2864, DSN 688-2864

Priority: 2

Key terms: Russia, NATO, EU, NATO enlargement, US security interests, terrorism, Chechnya

3.21 Analyze EU efforts to develop an autonomous defense capability and its long-term effects on NATO and US engagement in Europe.

- Assess the likely roles and importance of the EU security and defense policy (ESDP).
- Identify and evaluate the command and control structure established for EU military operations. To what extent is it compatible with US and NATO structures?
- Discuss European military capabilities (e.g., inter-theater airlift) and the effect of EU defense efforts on US/Europe military interoperability.

POC: Dr Marybeth Peterson Ulrich, US Army War College, 717-245-3272, DSN 242-3272

Priority: 2

Key terms: ESDP, NATO, European Union, interoperability, command and control

3.22 What is the developing security situation in Southeast Europe?

- Evaluate probable end states for Kosovo and identify possible policies and action that could be taken by the United States, its allies, and the greater international community to prevent a reoccurrence of large-scale violence.
- Provide an update on state-building efforts in Macedonia and Bosnia, to include an assessment of the effectiveness of EU peacekeeping in Bosnia.
- What are the prospects and implications of Croatia joining the European Union?
- Identify the progress made towards integrating Serbia-Montenegro into European regional organizations.

POC: Dr. Charles Krupnick, US Army War College, 717-245-3582

Priority: 3

Key terms: Balkans, border issues, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia

3.23 What will NATO's role be in future US security strategy?

- Evaluate the likelihood of a more robust NATO global role following NATO's stabilization force in Afghanistan.
- Assess NATO's effectiveness in fostering defense reform and military capabilities improvement in its new and aspiring members and Partnership for Peace partners.
- How have transatlantic relations changed as a result of disputes among NATO allies over the US-led operation in Iraq? Has the war in Iraq strengthened European interest in developing its own defense capability and downgrading commitments to NATO?
- Is there a future for US nuclear forces in NATO?
- What are the impacts on NATO of US basing realignment?

POC: Capt Kevin Dowling, USN, US Army War College, 717-245-3574

Priority: 3

Key terms: NATO, ESDP, NATO enlargement, security and defense activity, US security interests, European political trends, Partnership for Peace, PfP

Asia

3.24 Assess the global implications of China's national security strategy.

- Assess domestic sources of China's national security strategy.
- Evaluate China's security priorities by region, level of commitment, and impact upon US security interests.
- Examine China's approach to the revolution in military affairs and assess China's defense priorities in key areas associated with systems warfare – precision strike, aero-space warfare, information warfare, C4ISR, special forces, and sea control and sea denial.
- To what degree can US security policy shape China's in a positive manner?
- Does the Taiwan issue affect China's global power position?
- Examine the strategic relationship between US and Chinese nuclear forces.
- How does China's rise affect US relations with Japan? Korea? Australia? India?

POC: Dr. Jacob W. Kipp, FMSO, 913-684-5958

Priority: 1

Key terms: China, revolution in military affairs

3.25 Evaluate the role of radical Islam in South Asia, particularly Pakistan. Explore the impact of radical Islam on democracy and stability in the region. (See also topic 3.6)

- Assess the socioeconomic sources of radical Islam in the region.
- To what extent is Pakistan moving toward better relations with India by revising and softening the depiction of India in its education system?
- What is the ability of the secular Pakistani government to maintain power?

POC: Dr. Thomas Sherlock, USMA, 845-938-2864

Priority: 1

Key terms: Islam, South Asia, Pakistan, India

3.26 Assess the changing security dynamics of Central Asia.

- What are the areas of potential conflict and cooperation between Russia, China, Iran, and the United States in Central Asia?
- What are the potential security implications resulting from weak states in this region and how will these developments affect US national security?
- How great is the terrorist threat and its potential to incite regional instability?
- Discuss trends in the distribution of regional power among the United States, China, Russia, and Iran. Which country enjoys the strongest influence over the individual governments in the region? What factors account for this influence? How is this influence likely to change over the next 5 to 10 years?
- What is the impact of recent political revolutions in Central Asia?
- What is the impact of US basing in the region?
- What is the enduring effect on Central Asia of OEF?

POC: Dr. Thomas Sherlock, USMA, 845-938-2864, DSN 688-2864

Priority: 1

Key terms: Central Asia, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, terrorism, China, US basing

3.27 Discuss the impact of historical and cultural strains in Sino-Japanese relations on the future security environment.

- How important are historical and cultural issues to preventing closer relations between Japan and China?
- What movement, if any, has been made on either side to move toward reconciliation through a revision of historical narratives?
- What are the demographic elements of this issue?
- What is the role of Chinese economic power and nationalism in Sino-Japanese relations?

POC: Dr. Thomas Sherlock, USMA, 845-938-2864, DSN 688-2864

Priority: 3

Key terms: China, Japan

Western Hemisphere

3.28 Assess security challenges in the region and how they can be addressed by constructive security cooperation.

- How can the United States best encourage security cooperation among Organization of American States (OAS) member states? How do NORTHCOM and SOUTHCOM adequately address these security challenges?

- What role, if any, does NORTHCOM-Mexican military cooperation have in addressing homeland defense and homeland security issues? Consider a broad definition of security encompassing drug trafficking, human trafficking, armed gangs, insurgency, weapons proliferation, in addition to traditional security concerns.
- How should US regional strategy address the leftward tilt in regional governments?
- Comment on the role the OAS and other regional organizations can play in addressing regional security challenges.
- What role do Hugo Chavez phenomenon and indigenous movements create regional challenges?
- Do congressional restrictions such as the article 98 (ICC) prevent the US from pursuing cooperative efforts with nations in the region?

POC: Dr. Jacob W. Kipp, FMSO, 913-684-5958

Priority: 2

Key terms: OAS, NORTHCOM, SOUTHCOM, Central America, Mexico

Africa

3.29 Assess the changing security dynamics in Africa.

- What are the implications for energy sources in West Africa, both for regional stability and US interests?
- What role can the African Union and other regional organizations play in African security and development initiatives?
- How can the US shape efforts in and around the Horn of Africa to assist in the war on terrorism?
- Are sub-regional organizations, such as ECOWAS, a more useful vehicle for addressing African security issues?
- How can environmental security issues, such as disaster response, be used to promote military support to civil authority and legitimacy in high terrorist threat areas?

POC: Dr. James Forest, USMA, 845-938-6135, DSN 688-7786

Priority: 2

Key terms: African Union, energy, oil, West Africa, Horn of Africa, ECOWAS, terrorism, environmental security

3.30 Discuss the security implications of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa.

- Which states are most affected by the pandemic?
- What is the role of the United States and other international actors?
- How would it affect a US military intervention in the region?

POC: Dr. Thomas Sherlock, USMA, 845-938-2864, DSN 688-2864

Priority: 3

Key terms: HIV, AIDS, Africa, pandemic

Environment and Security Issues

Note: Many of the broader environmental, environmental health, and sustainability topics or questions presented below will need to be more fully focused and may be developed as case studies of specific nation states or geographic regions as selected by the researcher. Policy gaps and potential solutions should be identified.

3.31 Identify the strategic implications to military operations of existing or future international environmental conventions or more regionalized agreements/regimes.

- Explore in detail a specific multi-lateral environmental agreement. For example:
 - Protection of the marine environment, e.g., London Convention;
 - Regional regulation of ocean dumping , e.g., North East Atlantic regimes;
 - Protection of the ozone layer, e.g., Montreal Protocol;
 - Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, e.g., Basel Convention;
 - Climate change and greenhouse gases, e.g., Kyoto Protocol.
 - Control of invasive species, e.g. Plant Protection Convention [note: US Executive Order 13112; issues with military vehicle wash downs]
- Examine the military, political, and legal implications posed by military systems required to preserve US strategic options, e.g., continued use of active military sonar; continued critical use of halons by the US military in the European Union.
- What are the implications for the US reputation for non-conformance with multi-lateral environmental agreements, to include relations with partner militaries?
- What are the constraints these agreements place on the regional COCOMs?
- What policies should be implemented to preserve US strategic options?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 1

Key terms: international treaties, climate change, sonar, hazardous wastes, environmental, agreements

3.32 What is the strategic impact of national or regional environmental regulatory frameworks on the future stationing of US forces overseas?

- Review existing and planned strategic environmental (framework) proposals and compare with those proposed within the US, for example, the EU, Korea, and Guam.
- Review existing emphasis and adherence by other nations with the principles of sustainable development and compare with those for the US
- How will developing national (e.g., Japanese) or regional (e.g., EU) defense competency affect US operations and training?
- How are other foreign militaries responding to this potential issue?
- Examine how accession by South East European nations to the EU may affect future US operations and training.
- Explore the associated legal framework and funding considerations associated with restationing of US forces overseas.
- Focus on a single regulatory issue to examine the impact on future US and partner military operations, e.g., critical use of halons in weapon systems in EU.

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191; Mr. Michael Cain, AEPI, 703-604-2301, DSN 664-2301; Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 1

Key terms: environmental law, environmental regulations, EU, European Union

3.33 Examine the strategic implications to the US military of increasingly restrictive chemical production, importation, and usage by the European Union.

- Explore current and proposed legislation related to chemical restriction in the EU, e.g., REACH (Registration, Evaluation, and Authorization and Restrictions of Chemicals).
- How are major US chemical manufacturers and governmental agencies reacting to EU scrutiny of new chemical substances and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and what are the implications for future US and EU relations?
- Examine how the US military might best apply green chemistry and green procurement principles and examine the resulting benefits, e.g., employing less toxic chemicals and reduced costs associated with hazardous waste management.
- What is the potential impact on future military readiness, training, and operations?
- How will current and planned restrictions of increasingly restrictive chemical production impact development and procurement of US weapon systems?

POC: Mr. David Sheets and Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-604-2310, DSN 664-2310 and 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, respectively.

Priority: 1

Key terms: chemicals, European Union, EU, regulated substances, REACH, persistent organic pollutants, POPs, green chemistry, green procurement, R&D, acquisition, weapons systems, environment

3.34 How might the US military operational capability be strengthened and the environmental footprint and logistics tail reduced through more sustainable practices?

- Examine how the US military may deploy more rapidly and transition more seamlessly across the full spectrum of operations by incorporating sustainability within its test, training, and mission requirements.
- Examine how the US military can increase mobility with more sustainable practices, e.g., use of more self-sufficient forces and self-contained systems.
- Assess existing joint doctrine, applicable national and defense security strategies, and other policies and terminology to support a new paradigm of sustainability.
- Examine how the concept of sustainability supports the ongoing transformation of US military forces, focusing on increased modularity and survivability, reduced dependency on water and fuel, renewable energy systems, and waste reduction?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 1

Key terms: sustainability, national security, doctrine, strategy, operational capability, sustainable practices, environmental footprint

3.35 How should Combatant Commanders' environmental guidance to operational plans be designed to better promote theater readiness and war fighting capabilities?

- Evaluate and compare environmental guidance, e.g., Environmental Annex Ls, for applicable operations (e.g., Iraq, Kosovo) in light of future stability operations.
- Examine the relationship between Annex L and other applicable annexes, e.g., health and safety, legal, intelligence, elsewhere in the body of the OPORD.
- Review subordinate command directives, FRAGOs, and OPORDs (e.g., Service component), to ensure objectives of Annex L are executed.
- Assess if hazardous materials and resulting wastes being handled IAW Annex L, doctrine, and Service regulations by the applicable logistics function(s).
- Suggest changes to Joint Publication or other policy/guidance to improve outcomes, or justify why changes cannot be achieved or aren't needed.
- Assess USDA vehicle re-entry requirements, e.g., control of invasive species.
- Assess what Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place to support environmental operations in a contingency operation.
- Examine if US military "trains as it fights", e.g., examine how environmental training practices at home station reflect what troops will experience in the field.
- Examine the potential implications of not complying with Annex L, and other subordinate environmental guidance, policies, doctrine, SOPs, e.g., what are the implications for the US reputation regionally or internationally?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 1

Key terms: environmental guidance, environmental policy, Annex L, stability and reconstruction activities, environment, OPORD, operational plans

3.36 What are the environmental security issues that may create the underlying conditions for terrorism?

- Which of the underlying factors that foster terrorism are environmental in nature, and how influential are these factors, e.g., are they direct or indirect?
- How can the US security cooperation plans of the COCOMs be used to address these underlying conditions, e.g., identify the role(s) for the US military?
- How can COCOMs use environmental security issues to help host nation militaries build their legitimacy and reduce potential terrorist sanctuaries?
- How do environmental factors contribute to failed and failing states?

POC: Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 1

Key terms: terrorism, environmental security, security cooperation, sustainability, failed and failing states

3.37 How do natural resource dependencies influence US national security interests?

- Examine alternate strategies to reduce US dependency on foreign oil and implications to US energy strategy and implications to the US military.
- Explore security implications of dependence on the open market for strategic or critical materials, e.g., China, India.

- Examine regional dependencies (e.g., European Union and Russian energy relationships, or US-Venezuelan energy relationships).
- Under what situations, and what military options are available and should be used to guarantee the supply of strategic resources (Sea Lines of Communication, protecting critical infrastructure, etc.)?
- Explore how natural resource issues might promote terrorism and insurgencies?
- Examine the role of new strategic minerals to US national security.

POC: Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 1

Key terms: water war, natural resources, strategic minerals, strategic materials, defense industrial base, regional stability, resource wars, environment, environmental security, water security, scarcity

3.38 Assess the strategic implications of the Aarhus Convention (establishing rights for environmental information, public participation, and access to justice) for US readiness and training in Europe.

- Examine the political and social elements that led to this convention.
- Review requirements under this convention and identify their implications for current and future US and European military operations.
- How can the US use the Aarhus convention to improve its relations with its EU allies?
- Compare requirements under Aarhus with current US requirements.
- Explore other emerging public participation requirements in other theaters.
- Provide policy recommendations.

POC: Ms. Karen Baker, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300; Mr. Michael Cain, AEPI, 703-604-2301, DSN 664-2301

Priority: 2

Key terms: public involvement, public participation, access to environmental information, environmental justice, environmental decision making, Aarhus Convention

3.39 Examine the inter-relationships between national or regional security, stability, and long-term sustainability.

- Can sustainable development be maintained without security, or vice-versa?
- How does sustainability impact stability, or vice-versa?
- What current methodologies best describe these relationships?
- What prioritization are other militaries (e.g., European) giving these relationships?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 2

Key terms: sustainability, national security, triple bottom line of sustainability, security, innovative technology, sustainable practices, well being, sustainability ethic, environment

3.40 Examine how the US military can best implement the principles of sustainability?

- How can a sustainability-based strategy improve and strengthen military capabilities?
- How can a sustainability ethic be better fostered within the military?
- How might current and future training, testing, and mission requirements be improved through application of the principles of sustainability?
- How might the principles of sustainability drive innovative technology to better anticipate future military needs?
- How might impacts and total ownership cost (e.g., military systems, facilities and operations) be minimized through application of the principles of sustainability?
- How might the well being of the military and civilian communities be enhanced through application of the principles of sustainability?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne and Karen Baker AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191 and 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300, respectively

Priority: 2

Key terms: sustainability, national security, triple bottom line [of sustainability], security, innovative technology, sustainable practices, well being, sustainability ethic, environment

3.41 Examine the relationship between International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the US military in addressing environmental and health issues in stability operations.

- What is the appropriate role of these institutions across the various phases of a military operation, e.g., from planning, deployments, execution of the operations, transition, and reconstruction?
- Explore the transition of responsibilities from the US military to IGOs and NGOs.
- How has the US military interacted with these organizations in the past?
- How might overall effectiveness and coordination between stakeholders be improved, e.g., what is currently being done or planned to improve coordination?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191.

Priority: 2

Key terms: international Governmental Organization, IGO, Non-Governmental Organization, NGO, contingency operation, CONOP, planning, deployment, redeployment, post-conflict and reconstruction, environment

3.42 Examine the effectiveness of current intelligence systems to address environmental and related health considerations in support of military operations.

- How have the combatant commands employed environmental and environmental health intelligence in recent operations?
- How effective has communication been in planning for contingency operations between the intelligence, engineering, medical, and legal communities?
- Is the current system for tasking the intelligence community to provide this environmental and environmental health information successful?
- How effective has the application of intelligence been in locating base camps and protecting deployed forces?

- What are major open US and foreign sources of environmental intelligence that are currently available for use by military communities?
- What is the role of the US in making environmental and related health information more available to other allied nations?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191.

Priority: 2

Key terms: environmental intelligence, environmental health, open sources

3.43 Examine how the US military conducts environmental planning for bilateral and multilateral military exercises overseas.

- Evaluate and compare environmental guidance developed for recent exercises with existing joint doctrine and Service regulations and identify deficiencies.
- Compare and contrast Service component approaches to environmental planning for overseas exercises.
- Examine the relationship between environmental guidance provided in exercise planning and orders with that for health and safety, legal, intelligence, etc.
- Assess if hazardous materials and wastes are being appropriately handled.
- Suggest changes to Joint Publication or other policy/guidance to improve outcomes, or justify why changes cannot be achieved or aren't needed.
- Assess what Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place to support environmental operations in military exercises overseas.
- Assess USDA vehicle re-entry requirements, e.g., control of invasive species.
- Examine if US military "trains as it fights", e.g., examine how environmental training practices at home station are being tested during overseas exercises.
- Examine the potential implications of not complying with established COCOM and other subordinate environmental guidance, policies, doctrine, SOPs, e.g., what are the implications for the US reputation regionally or internationally?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 2

Key terms: environmental guidance, overseas exercises, training, bilateral and multilateral exercises, Joint Publications

3.44 Examine how regional environmental issues might be used to promote the Combatant Commander Theater Security Cooperation Programs (TSCP).

- Examine how US military environmental engagement activities may support stability operations, and assist in post-conflict and reconstructions activities.
- How can environmental issues or challenges be used to promote access, interoperability, and influence communication, cooperation and regional stability, (e.g., review past and ongoing bi- and multi-lateral programs and initiatives)?
- Examine the role of environmental issues in eroding governmental legitimacy and promoting terrorism and how it can best be addressed within the TSCP.
- Explore concepts for using environmental security to support the TSCP.

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191 and Dr. Kent Butts, AEPI, 717-245-3728

Priority: 2

Key terms: theater security cooperation programs, TSCP, Confidence Building Measures, multinational cooperation, terrorism, environmental cooperation

3.45 How might addressing environmental security issues and sustainable practices be influential in discouraging the conditions that encourage terrorism?

- Examine the impact of US post-conflict and reconstruction assistance on local, national, and regional stability.
- Examine how the level of insurgency may be impacted by increased attention to environmental concerns, and the influence of these factors, e.g., direct or indirect?
- How might US military doctrine and operational planning be modified to better address the factors that may encourage increased insurgency and terrorism?
- What are the potential resource implications to the US of addressing environmental actions early on in contingency planning?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 2

Key terms: terrorism, environmental security, security cooperation, insurgency, operational plans, post-conflict and reconstruction, stability

3.46 Assess the environmental and health concerns associated with the military and/or terrorist use of nanotechnology.

- Examine the potential consequences of nanotechnology product dispersal from military operations and accidents.
- How could terrorist organizations use nanotechnology to threaten the US?
- Forecast concerns that might arise, supported by science or supposition.
- What countries appear active in nanotechnology research and which are unusually quiet about their research?
- What is the focus of other countries' research and what are the associated benefits to military application?

POC: Mr. David Sheets, AEPI, 703-604-2310, DSN 664-2310 and Mr. Michael Cain, AEPI, 703-604-2301, DSN 664-2301

Priority: 2

Key terms: nanotechnology, environmental health, dispersal, nanotechnology research, terrorism, environment

3.47 Examine the relationship between water, regional conflict, and US national security interests and the potential role of the military in helping to diffuse tensions.

- How can water resources be used to promote multilateral cooperation and/or regional confidence building measures (e.g., Israeli and Palestinian cooperation)?
- How may new local, national, and multi-lateral institutions be created or improved to improve sustainable water management ecosystems?

- How can the military better participate through existing or new organizational frameworks?
- What efforts are underway to better determine the true valuation of water as a critical resource?
- What is the impact of the US moving away from a high water availability nation to an average water availability nation over the next decade?
- What existing or new early warning systems are required to better monitor water scarcity and related impacts, e.g., to food security?.
- How might terrorists target water resources?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191 and Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 2

Key terms: water rights, water availability, water quality, resource issues, water conflict, environmental security, sustainability, sustainable, human security, terrorism, environment

3.48 What are the implications of demographic changes on US national security interests?

- Examine the impact of cross-border population movement (e.g., legal, immigration, illegal immigration, uncontrolled population movement).
- Examine the relationship between demographic pressures and the ability of new democratic regimes to maintain their legitimacy.
- Examine the impacts from soaring border populations resulting from existing and proposed trade agreements (e.g., NAFTA and the maquiladores border plants).
- Examine the demographic roots of terrorism.
- Assess the security implications of [rapid] urbanization and population migration.
- Examine demographic changes in key powers and weak states and their effect on US national security.
- Characterize the relationship between disease pandemics and demographics.

POC: Kent Butts, AEPI, 717-245-3728, and Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 2

Key terms: population movement, demographics, border issues, trafficking, migration, urbanization, disease, terrorism, pandemic, environment

3.49 Assess the role of emerging/resurgent diseases as a challenge to force protection efforts and as a generator of military operations.

- Identify potential scenarios that threaten US forces at home and abroad.
- Should military forces carry out coalition or peacekeeping operations in high threat regions?
- Explore the relationship of encroachment to increased incidence of infectious disease.
- Examine the role and organization of the military and its relationship with other allied partners and international stakeholders in managing threats posed from diseases?
- Should military forces be involved in controlling and eliminating disease?

POC: Mr. Steve Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 2

Key terms: disease, epidemic, AIDS, Africa, South Asia, SARS, encroachment, environmental health, force protection, H5N1

3.50 What are the environmental factors in urban warfare?

- How could the provision or denial of environmental resources be used to influence mission success?
- Assess provisions of fresh water, sanitation services, electrical power, shelter, and transportation.
- Assess readiness of support services to locals and non-combatants.
- Explore how the environment might be used as a weapon and the resulting impacts on US military as occupying forces and to local population.
- Identify the information requirements to develop a picture of the operational environment.
- Use Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq for lessons learned.

POC: Mr. John Fittipaldi, AEPI, 703-604-2307, DSN 664-2307

Priority: 3

Key terms: environmental security, ES, urban warfare, siege, expeditionary forces